

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

## Communicable Disease Control

# Salmonellosis

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### What is salmonellosis?

Salmonellosis is a bacterial infection that generally affects the intestinal tract and occasionally the bloodstream. It is one of the more common causes of gastroenteritis. Large outbreaks can occur in hospitals, child institutions (day care), restaurants and nursing homes. Single cases or clusters are common. One-hundred cases are reported in Montana in a typical year.

### Who gets salmonellosis?

Any person can get salmonellosis, but it is recognized more often in infants and children.

### How are salmonella bacteria spread?

Salmonella is spread by eating or drinking contaminated food or water or by contact with infected people or animals.

### What are the symptoms of salmonellosis?

People exposed to the salmonella may experience mild or severe diarrhea & fever and occasionally vomiting. Bloodstream infections can be quite serious, particularly in the very young or elderly.

### How soon after exposure do symptoms appear?

The symptoms generally appear one to three days after exposure.

### Where are salmonella found?

Salmonella are widely distributed in our food chain and environment. The organisms often contaminate raw meats, eggs, unpasteurized milk and cheese products. Other sources of exposure may include contact with infected pet turtles, pet chicks, dogs and cats.

### For how long can an infected person carry the salmonella germ?

The carrier stage varies from several days to many months. Infants and people who have been treated with oral antibiotics tend to carry the germ longer than others.

### Do infected people need to be isolated or excluded from work or school?

Since salmonella are in the feces, only people with active diarrhea who are unable to control their bowel habits (infants, young children, certain handicapped individuals, for example) should be isolated. Most infected people may return to work or school when their stools become formed provided that they carefully wash their hands after toilet visits. Food service, health care and day care workers and children in day care must obtain the approval of the local or state health department before returning to work or day care.

### What is the treatment for salmonellosis?

Most people with salmonellosis will recover on their own or require fluids to prevent dehydration. Antibiotics and antidiarrheal drugs are generally not recommended for typical cases with internal infections.

### How can salmonellosis be prevented?

1. Always treat raw poultry, beef and pork as if they are contaminated and handle accordingly:
  - X Wrap fresh meats in plastic bags at the market to prevent blood from dripping on other foods.
  - X Refrigerate foods promptly; minimize holding at room temperature.
  - X Cutting boards and counters used for preparation should be washed immediately after use to prevent cross contamination with other foods.
  - X Avoid eating raw or undercooked meats.
  - X Ensure that the correct internal cooking temperature is reached -- particularly when using a microwave.
2. Avoid eating raw eggs or undercooking foods containing raw eggs.
3. Avoid using raw milk.
4. Encourage careful hand washing before and after food preparation.
5. Make sure children, particularly those who handle pets, attend to hand washing.